

TARIFF WALL URGED FOR DYE INDUSTRY

Protection for Five or Six Years Declared to Be American Salvation.

HILL BILL IS ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The dependence of American manufacturers on Germany for supplies of dyestuffs and chemicals was brought out in striking fashion at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee today on the Hill bill providing that the establishment of dyestuff industries shall be encouraged by a system of protective duties.

A number of witnesses emphasized the necessity of American manufacture of chemicals in order that material might be provided for adequate supplies of munitions in the event of war.

Prof. Charles W. Herly of the American Chemical Society, George W. Wilkie, a New York manufacturer, D. F. Waters of Philadelphia, president of the Master Dyers Association, and John P. Ward, president of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, were among those who appeared at the hearing.

Declaring that he was a Democrat and found it hard to reconcile himself to the protective principle, Prof. Herly said that after a survey of conditions that surrounded American manufacture he had reached the conclusion that some method had to be devised to assure regular supplies of dyestuffs at reasonable prices. He had reached the conclusion that the Hill bill would attain these ends.

Reasonable Tariff Needed.

"A reasonable tariff for a reasonable time is what is needed," he said. "I think that under such a tariff we would be able to build up a big industry in five or six years. By that time we could hold our own against Germany and the rest of the world."

Prof. Herly said Germany's success in the making of dyes was due to the utilization of all by-products.

"While we are developing these by-products the basic industry needs protection," said Prof. Herly.

He thought that it was the duty of Congress to encourage chemistry in the United States, both from an economic and a national defense standpoint. He predicted that German prices would be higher after the war. That American mill men will pay as high prices for chemicals as Germany can make them pay without forcing the establishment of the industry here. They will play a "cat and mouse" game, raising or lowering prices as occasion demands.

"To meet this condition," he continued, "we need a tariff supported by an army of inspectors. Germany will try to renege on dyes some of the losses of the war. Her monopoly of the world supply is the only weapon which she will use as far as it can hit us. Can you, gentlemen, still sit in comfort when representatives of foreign firms come into the office of an American plant and tell them to close up or they would be closed up by foreign competition?"

An English Threat.

Prof. Herly then read a letter written by Henry Wiglesworth, president of the Benzol Products Company of Marcus Hook, Pa., addressed to Joseph E. Davies of the Federal Trade Commission. The letter was in part:

"In the latter part of 1912 a British member of the convention representing the largest English manufacturers of aniline oil called at the office of the Benzol Products Company and stated a substance that if the company would go out of business the convention would agree to sell aniline oil to them at a price that would enable them to make a profit out of their existing contracts, but if they were unwilling to accept this course the convention would again put down the price, as it had been demanded that the American enterprise must be wiped out."

"If an American had done that," continued Prof. Herly, "the Sherman law would have been on him in a minute, but against a foreigner the American law was helpless."

Women will wear uncolored Easter hats and men's suits will cost from \$2 to \$3 more each unless the dye situation is relieved, according to the testimony of George W. Wilkie of New York. He said that whereas a certain quantity of dyes bought by his company cost \$1,748 before the war \$52,000 had been paid by his company for a like quantity after the war began. Mr. Wilkie insisted that American industries could not long be maintained under such a burden.

Mr. Wilkie said that the scientific brains and the raw products to establish a flourishing dye industry, and all we need to go ahead with our work is the protection afforded by this bill or some like measure," said President Waters of the Master Dyers Association.

MALONE OVERRULED ON DOGS.

Judge Sullivan Doubts Collector's Skill in Canine Valuation.

Judge Sullivan of the Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that the value of a dog is too tricky a thing to be standardized in settling the appraisal of two dogs lost on the torpedoed Arctaric.

The dogs, an Alredale and a fox terrier, were imported by W. M. Reay of Chicago. They were entered here as worth \$50 each, but Collector Malone held they were dogs of \$25 higher degree and fixed \$75 as the proper valuation. Judge Sullivan disagreed with Mr. Malone, however, and decided the entered value should be sustained.

DU PONT COTTON PLANT BURNS.

Loss of \$120,000 When Flames Sweep Pennsylvania Subsidiary.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—The cotton storage plant and tank houses of the Atlantic Powder Company at Mount Carbon were destroyed by fire this evening. Firemen had a hard battle to keep the flames from the acid house and magazine, where \$120,000 worth of gunpowder was stored. All the efforts of the firemen were devoted to saving this part of the plant, the remainder being allowed to burn.

The fire originated from spontaneous combustion in the cotton storing house, which had been filled to the roof with a fresh supply of cotton, all of which was destroyed. The company is a subsidiary of the du Ponts and furnishes high explosives for the use of the French army.

Little Girl Cries to Her Death.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Edith Edwards, 5 years old, was drowned while playing in her parents' dooryard at Thellie this afternoon. The yard had a night ride ending at a creek. Unable to stop her sled the little girl plunged in and was carried under the ice.

MRS. PANKHURST HELD, BUT IS RELEASED LATER



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Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mr. Chedomit Miyatovich, former Serbian Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Looking as much as ever like a Watteau shepherdess, with lines of experience in her face and dressed in modern clothes, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffrage leader, arrived here unexpectedly on the steamship St. Paul yesterday. And no sooner had the boat touched the wharf than history repeated itself. As on her visit a little more than two years ago, Mrs. Pankhurst was sent to Ellis Island. But instead of being kept there several days, as before, she spent only three hours in the custody of the immigration authorities.

She lunched with Commissioner Frederick Howe, appeared before the Board of Special Inquiry and was released on parole, with the assistance of Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, who happened to be on the island. Five hours after the St. Paul docked she was tapping along on her little French heels to the commissioner's steam yacht, on which he escorted her to Manhattan.

With Mrs. Pankhurst were Chedomit Miyatovich, Serbian Minister to England, and Weislav M. Petrovich, an attaché of the Serbian Legation in London. It was at M. Miyatovich's request that the suffrage leader, who since the war began has dropped suffrage work and spent her time urging men to recruit and establishing relief agencies, accompanied her to America to help him in making an appeal for help for Serbia. The two Serbians went to Ellis Island to aid Mrs. Pankhurst if necessary, and so did Miss Jean Wickham, her secretary, who came with her from England.

Detention "Purely Technical." Commissioner Howe said the detention was "purely technical." "The inspector who boarded the St. Paul, remembering that in 1913 the Pankhurst was admitted only after the end of her lecture tour, thought it necessary to go through the formality," he said. "I don't know Mrs. Pankhurst, but I communicated with Commissioner-General of Immigration Caminetti in Washington by long distance telephone, and I have no doubt that in a couple of days she will be admitted unreservedly."

The militant suffrage campaign which, in the opinion of the immigration authorities in 1913 constituted a "moral turpitude" which justified them in excluding her from the United States, will probably never have to be resumed, according to Mrs. Pankhurst. Lying on her couch at the Hotel Manhattan, where she went after coming from Ellis Island, Mrs. Pankhurst told the services of the British women of the munition factories and on the tram cars and in other places filled by men, said, had brought women and men close together, had done more to sweep away prejudices than all the years of militant suffrage had done. "But we don't think of suffrage in England now," she said. "I don't talk of it. Sometimes men introduce the subject with me, but mostly our minds are fixed with the one thought—the success of the Allies in this war."

"Will they win?" Mrs. Pankhurst was asked. She hesitated a moment. "They must win," she said at last. "The defeat of Germany means the saving of these small countries, which are overruled and tortured. But I don't want to talk politics. I am in America to ask help for Serbia, where the armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, headed down from all sides, have driven the people from their homes, out to die of want. The immediate desire of M. Miyatovich and myself is to beg food, clothing, money to relieve the helpless Serbians from a suffering which is greater even than that Belgium endured. But looking at the matter in its broader aspect, how terrible it is that this little country, this people of really high ideals and true national life, should be swept out of existence by Germany's military power. The Allies were slow in getting there, but I believe they will yet save the Balkan situation. In the meantime we hope the great, generous country of America will do something to succor them in their need."

First Lectures Here.

No details have been arranged as to the lectures Mrs. Pankhurst and M. Miyatovich will deliver on Serbia, but the first two of three will be in New York. M. Miyatovich, a picturesque, black-eyed old man, said that the money given would be sent direct to the Serbian Consul in London, who would send it to the Serbian Government. It was true, he said, that the Serbian Government was not always easy to locate. "When last I heard it was in Scutari, in Albania," he said. "Not more than 1,000,000 of the 4,000,000 of Serbians have been allowed to remain in their homes. They have been driven to Montenegro, to Albania, which countries are themselves poor. To find these starving people will not always be easy and to get food to the Balkans may be difficult, but the United States has great moral power, which Germany respects, and if the United States exerts this power the starving people in the Balkans may be saved."

Mrs. Pankhurst smiled when she was asked what she thought of the efforts

DANIELS FENDS SUFFS' SHOTS WITH SUAVITY

Complimentary, but Noncommittal, When Heekled on Votes for Women.

Gliding through the choppy sea of suffrage heckling as smoothly as the cutters of his department cut through the waters of the Atlantic, Secretary of the Navy Daniels got away from fifty members of the Congressional Union at the Hotel Martinique yesterday without making a single admission as to his own or the Administration's policy in regard to the Susan B. Anthony amendment, now before Congress. He handed out several flowery compliments, worthy of his Southern birth, on the loveliness of the sex before him, but that did not seem to satisfy the deputation, from which some indignant remarks were heard as his members melted away.

Mrs. Emanuel Einstein introduced the speakers, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Eleanor Brannan and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California. Mrs. Blatch spoke of the men who, coming as aliens to this country, receive within a few years a voice in the Government.

"Is it democratic," she asked, "to force the women of this land to stand upon the street corners and beg these men from other countries to give us the vote?"

Secretary Daniels merely played with his watch chain, and it was not till Miss Brannan began that he spoke. She reminded him that President Wilson had told the suffragists that he would "cooperate with his colleagues" in regard to the Anthony amendment, and asked him to be friendly to it.

"Many women have grown old in this cause," she said. "We who are young do not want to grow old in it too." "I did not know that ladies ever grew old," said Mr. Daniels.

Mrs. Field, speaking from the standpoint of the voter, warned the Secretary that if the Democratic party failed to put through the suffrage amendment the women voters of the West would "consider it a cause for action."

"You at Washington are talking of preparedness," she said. "Give women the vote, and thus give them the sort of preparedness every citizen needs."

"You mean well, but they don't understand the situation. Why are we fighting for national existence and they come and tell us to stop? It is too absurd to say 'Peace! Peace!' when there is no peace."

Accused of Cleveland Killing.

Louis Blanchett, 35, was arrested last night at his sister's home, 315 West Thirty-fifth street, charged with being responsible for the death by strangulation of Dolores Evans on Wednesday in a Cleveland hotel.

WRECK AT PEEKSKILL IS SHOWN ON SCREEN

Film Produced to Spread Safety First Gospel on N. Y. Central Lines.

A rear end collision on the New York Central at Peekskill formed the exciting moment of a three reel film shown yesterday to an invited audience at the Schuyler Theatre, Eighty-second street and Broadway. The film, called "The House That Jack Built," is the second moving picture story written by Marcus A. Dow, general safety agent of the New York Central Lines, in his work to spread the gospel of safety first among the road's employees.

Jack is a brakeman who is lucky enough to have a good wife, two youngsters and a home built with money saved. Jim Stevens, a conductor, is his close friend, and knows Jack's careless habits. As he is saying good-by after visiting Jack's new house he tells his friend that if he isn't more careful sorrow will cross his threshold one of these days.

Jack's wife overhears the warning, and it is after her husband has kissed her good-by that she and the audience see the dreadful vision of what Jack's thoughtlessness might bring about. A passenger train has been stopped by block signals and Jim sends Jack back to flag a fast freight train up behind. The happy husband sits down at a switch only a little way back, dozes and awakes with horror at the sound of the freight's whistle.

A moment later there is a flash of the smoking wreck and a man is lifted from the ruin. Jim finds the wretched brakeman, almost chokes him and forces him to his knees in a state of pining agony.

That is what Jack's wife sees, but it is pleasant to relate that her vision doesn't come true. Her husband takes warning in time and mends his ways, but not before he has seen other men hurt in a dozen or so fashions, just by being careless.

The film will be taken all over the New York Central Lines in a car that is equipped as a travelling movie theatre.

FILM MAKERS OFFER CLEAN MOVIES PLAN

Urge Congress to Pass Law Barring Obscene Pictures From Malls.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At the hearing to-night before the House Committee on Education on the Hughes bill providing for Federal censorship of moving pictures a counter proposal was made by the film makers.

They recommended to the committee that instead of creating a censorship board a provision of law should be enacted denying the use of the mails to pictures that were obscene or objectionable for other reasons. They pointed out that the postal laws now bar obscene matter, and that they could be extended to apply to moving pictures.

The movie men made the argument that the machinery of the Hughes bill was cumbersome and that the effect of it would be on many occasions to tie up pictures for long periods, thus entailing heavy losses. They insisted that all the regulation that was required would be found in a provision applying the same rules to films that obtain in the case of printed matter.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the author, appeared in opposition to the Hughes bill to-night. He insisted that moving pictures were fast becoming a power for good and that "unhampered by restrictive censorship would develop into a great educational agency." He contended that public sentiment "automatically censored" moving pictures and that the standard was gradually being improved.

Mary G. Peck of the National Board of Censorship of New York opposed Federal censorship, declaring that "it was too ridiculous to contemplate and that it would be laughed out of business."

Bathbridge Colby of New York told the committee the Hughes bill was a step toward abrogation of the constitutional rights of free speech and free press.

Mrs. John P. Culbertson, representing women's organizations, made an argument in favor of the bill, asserting that some central authority should be entrusted with censorship of moving pictures, which might have had effect on the morals of the youth of the country.

A REMOVAL SALE of Hampton Furniture



ALREADY a dominating Fifth Avenue landmark, the new Hampton Shops building now soaring skywards just opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral will be ready for occupancy early this Spring.

In order, however, to allow free scope for the carrying out of some very original ideas regarding the adequate display of furniture we have decided to place on sale at attractive prices a number of single pieces and complete sets.

These are admirably representative in every sense of the word of the famous Hampton furniture.

They are now offered for sale at such exceptional prices as are indicated in the following examples:

Mahogany Dining Room
Suite of 10 pieces:
Former price \$700
Now \$475

English Day Bed, Adam style, in cream enamel, with soft down cushions:
Former price \$250
Now \$180

Louis XVI. Bed, in Duchesse style, finished in Old Ivory Enamel; fine bedding, complete:
Former price \$375
Now \$250

Louis XVI. Bed Room
Suite in Old Ivory Enamel, of 5 pieces:
Former price \$600
Now \$450

Mahogany Dining Room
Suite, in Chinese Chippendale style, 10 pieces:
Former price \$750
Now \$550

Group, down-cushioned Arm Chairs, covered in Brocades, Velvets, etc.:
Former price \$70 each
Now each \$35

Large Mahogany Library Table, in Adam style, 6 feet by 3 feet:
Former price \$245
Now \$145

Full Tester Mahogany Bed, exact reproduction of a Georgian piece:
Former price \$250
Now \$150

Mahogany Library Table, Heppelwhite style:
Former price \$115
Now \$80

Queen Anne Sofa, with down cushions, covered in Scotch linen, 6 ft. 6 in. long:
Former price \$165
Now \$110

Mahogany Writing Table, in Chinese Chippendale style:
Former price \$110
Now \$75

Antique Tall Clock, in Old Oak and Polychrome:
Former price \$225
Now \$125

Walnut Fernery
Former price \$70
Now \$45

Mahogany Book Cases in Adam style, 4 feet and 5 feet long:
Former prices \$120, \$140
Now \$75, \$100

English Tub Chair, covered in Velour de Gene:
Former price \$85
Now \$60

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your own dear ones
your mother, your wife
your little children
scantly clad
weakened, crazed by hunger
frost-bitten
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ruined churches
or blindly struggling,
with hundreds of others
equally frail, lost
in endless snowfields,
to ????

GIVE THANKS!

You well may thank God that this is not true FOR YOU. But—it IS TRUE for hundreds of thousands in Poland right now. Please help us to give these fellow-beings food and shelter. Call it a THANK-OFFERING! Make it little or much—as you can afford. But kindly send something at once.

HELP!

Change to smiles the heart-breaking cries of starving little ones. Share your comfort, prosperity and happiness with these innocent victims now in their second winter of suffering, terror and despair. They will not survive unless YOU and other kind Americans buy them away from Famine, Disease and Cold. Send your dollar, or five, or hundred or thousand

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